

SILESIA DECISION HELD NOT RUINOUS

Leading Socialist Says It
Will Not Seriously Cut
German Production.

DOUBTS ANY DEFAULT

Dollar Rises to New High
Level of 141 Marks on
Berlin Exchange.

EFFECT ON THE CABINET

Believed Ebert Would Ask
Wirth to Form New One
if He Resigns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Oct. 13.

All Germany is not so united in believing that the Upper Silesian decision of the League of Nations council means that it will be impossible to meet the reparations payments, as most German newspapers so passionately maintain. A leading Socialist politician told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent it was the opinion of his friends that no immediate difference would be noticeable in Germany's production as the result of a partition of Silesia.

Though eventually it might involve a loss this, he said, could not be taken to mean a default in payment. By the Weimar agreement France accepted payment in goods to the extent of 7,000,000,000 marks, but this is only an outside figure, and competent judges do not believe France will be able to absorb more than \$500,000,000 or 4,000,000,000 marks worth. If it should be no more than that Germany still could carry out the program even with a falling off in Upper Silesian efficiency.

German industrial leaders do not share this optimism and neither does the stock exchange, where the dollar rose to a new high level of 141 marks to-day. But it merits consideration because of the political weight it will have should the Wirth cabinet resign.

According to the present outlook, when Chancellor Wirth returns he will be asked by President Ebert to try to form a new cabinet and he will agree to do so. It is assumed now that he will try first to extend the cabinet to include the Volkspartei or Industrialists and the Independent Socialists, and fall in line with either try to extend it by the inclusion of the Independent Socialists, or by choosing several new ministers from the present coalition parties.

The Democrats, especially Dr. Walter Rathenau, Minister of Reconstruction, have been strong for resignation, particularly eager to protest against the Upper Silesian decision. But there is sure to be a strong faction in the Reichstag who will regard it as a calamity. It is fairly sure that Herr Brüning, Minister of Justice, George Meißner, Minister of the Interior, Andreas Hermes, Food Controller, and Dr. Friederich Rosen, Forestry Minister, will be members in the new cabinet. And by a cabinet crisis, the new cabinet will be formed, and the new cabinet will be formed, and the new cabinet will be formed.

FRANCE GREET'S NEW PRIME. PARIS, Oct. 13.—Ricardo Zañella, President of the Independent State of Rio de Janeiro, received a message of felicitation from President Millerand and Premier Poincaré of France. President Millerand in his message said: "Be assured of my sincere wishes for the prosperity of the new State and for its peaceful development."

11 Suicides in 24 Hours Sets Record in Berlin

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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Oct. 13.

ELEVEN suicides in the last twenty-four hours were reported in two afternoon papers to-day which state that this is a new record for Berlin. The best known among the suicides is Gustav von Wagenheim, a former soldier who turned actor and playwright. He had strong pacifist leanings and was the son of the famous German actor, Eduard von Winterstein. He ended his life with poison.

CALLS SILESIA DECISION A EUROPEAN CALAMITY

Jeopardizes German Policy,
Says Chancellor Wirth.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Chancellor Wirth, at a specially convened meeting of American newspaper correspondents to-day, explained the situation facing Germany in consequence of the recent decision of the council of the League of Nations respecting Upper Silesia.

Speaking with considerable feeling, the Chancellor described the decision as a European calamity and as an act which the whole German nation felt was a tremendous miscarriage of justice and calculated to jeopardize Germany's policy, heretofore followed, of honestly fulfilling her engagements to the Allies. A mass of figures submitted to the correspondents showed that on the basis of the reported partition forty-three of the sixty-seven Upper Silesian coal mines would be reduced from 31,750,000 tons to 11,500,000 tons. Of the 246,000 tons of zinc ores only 29,000 remain German; of the 22,000 tons of lead ores only 5,000 remain to Germany, and of the 3,400 tons of sulphur ores only 1,200.

It appears that large parts of the property of the well known Donnersmarck family, and likewise that belonging to Count Tiele-Winckler and other aristocratic families, besides big properties owned by the Prussian State, are destined to become Polish.

The Chancellor, who began by saying he would not desert his office in this difficult hour, but that the fate of the present Government lay with the Reichstag, said that the press reports of the council's decision, which he had reason to believe were correct, had caused such a storm of excitement throughout the country that the situation might be called critical. Resentment was deep and genuine and extended to all parties. The decision could only be described as appalling.

Recalling that Beuthen and Koenigsberg and Kattowitz had voted German by approximately 75 to 85 per cent, majority, the Chancellor declared that if these towns were handed over to Poland it would be resented throughout Germany as a gross injustice. The German people were reconciled to losing some territory, where a Polish majority had been clearly established, but the loss of these townships would come as a terrible disappointment.

"We were doing our utmost to fulfill our obligations, as witness the constant attacks of the Nationalists on us; likewise the fall of the mark," continued the Chancellor. "We were anxious to help rebuild Europe, reconstruct the economic system of the world and dispel the atmosphere of hatred. We had hoped to find recognition of this among the Entente. But any new German Government can only continue this policy if supported by a majority of the German people; the loss of that support would mean a change of policy."

Asked if the Government took the standpoint of contesting the verdict as contrary to the peace treaty, Chancellor Wirth confined himself to repeating that the Government regarded the partition of Silesia as "a bitter injustice."

WALLACE'S DAUGHTER HEADS 'TITIAN TINTS'

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
PARIS, Oct. 13.—The "Titian Tints," a club composed of red haired girls of Goucher College, have elected as president Miss Ruth Wallace, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture. Billie Burke, actress, called "the queen of all golden haired women," has been asked to accept the honorary presidency. The "Titian Tints" have elected these members of the faculty: Prof. Hans Froehlicher of the art department, Dr. Ralph E. Cleland of the biology department and Dr. Alice F. Braunlich of the Latin department.

MOSCOW GIVES FULL SUPPORT TO RELIEF

Col. Haskell's Arrival Stirs
Soviet Authorities Into
Real Activity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
London, Oct. 13.

The arrival of Col. William N. Haskell, in charge of the American relief administration's work in Russia, in Moscow has stirred Soviet authorities into real activity. The Russian attitude, according to reports to the relief administration's office here, toward the organization and its members since they took up the great task of relief has been sympathetic and courteous, but the Soviet authorities have been hopelessly inactive. They sincerely want to help the Americans who have gone into Russia to feed the starving there, but their methods of assistance are impractical. On the arrival of Col. Haskell in Moscow an official from the Kremlin was placed at his disposal, the main object being to cut the red tape and do something practical to facilitate the work of the American relief administration and demonstrate the confidence the Soviets have in American sincerity.

The besetting problems in connection with the relief work now are the coming winter months and increased transportation difficulties. These problems are far greater in the famine regions of the south than in Petrograd and Moscow, as the Soviet has guaranteed that the port of Petrograd will be open until December 15, and possibly throughout the entire winter, and Moscow will be provisioned from Lihau, which is never frozen in.

In the south, where fuel is scarce, transportation, which is now very bad, doubtless will practically go to pieces. To fight this Col. Haskell has taken preliminary measures to provide an immense store of food in the region of Kazan before winter really sets in.

Col. Haskell's headquarters in London, which is in direct communication with the American Relief Administration and Danzig, and which will soon extend its communication lines to Moscow, is receiving hourly the most encouraging reports from Petrograd, Moscow and the Volga districts, although many of these reports emphasize the enormous task facing the relief workers.

In Kazan, Simbirsk and Saratoff, in the heart of the famine area, the relief work is going forward with unexpected rapidity. Officials of the American Relief Administration in London say that with the arrival of Col. Haskell in Moscow the Kremlin has thrown doubts to the winds and is now determined to give whole hearted support to the relief work.

HARDING AS MEDIATOR IN SHANTUNG'S RETURN?

Intimated in Tokio That
Japan May Appeal Issue.

By the Associated Press.
TOKIO, Oct. 13.—Authoritative circles to-day intimated that Japan would endeavor to induce China to reconsider her recent rejection of the Japanese proposals relative to the return of Shantung to Chinese control, but if China continues adamant, President Harding may be asked to mediate in the controversy. Japan, it is understood, would be willing to abide by President Harding's decision and is ready to adopt a conciliatory attitude.

Japanese officials give the impression that Japan is anxious to enter the Washington conference in such a way as to avoid causes for quarrels at the start, believing that any other attitude would tend to retard and render more difficult an agreement upon the limitation of armaments.

Tokio gives the impression of being convinced of the necessity of obtaining an understanding relative to armaments, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* saying that Japan is swinging decidedly to the view that everything at Washington should be subordinated to the question of the limitation of armaments, which should be discussed first. Therefore, the newspaper says, Japan is inclined to limit its problems to matters having a direct bearing on limitation of armaments, insisting at the same time upon the establishment of definite principles designed to guarantee peace in the Pacific and the Far East.

LOYD GEORGE TO SAIL FOR U. S. NOV. 5, REPORT

Hopes to Be at Opening of
Arms Conference.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Oct. 13.—Lloyd George is preparing to go to Washington to attend the conference on limitation of armaments and Far Eastern questions, and it is understood that unless unforeseen difficulties arise he will be there for the opening session.

This step was intimated in this morning's newspapers here, one of which went so far as to say it was probable he would sail on November 5, and would be absent from England for six weeks. The *Daily Mail* reassured Mr. Lloyd George would cross the Atlantic if the negotiations with Ireland were sufficiently advanced.

The majority of the British delegation will start on November 5, it was declared by the Times, which said that well informed quarters were apprehensive lest the choice of such a late day for sailing would prevent the British representatives from attending the opening.

TELLS CURZON DANGER OF SILESIA DECISION

German Envoy Gets Energetic
Reply to Protest.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—A despatch to the Havre Agency from London says: "Dr. Stamer, the German Ambassador, to-day visited Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, and explained to him the danger of acceptance of the recommendation of the Geneva conference on Silesia and the threatened resignation of the German Cabinet. Lord Curzon answered energetically in a manner leaving no doubt as to the intentions of Great Britain."

BIBLE SOCIETY LOSES FIGHT FOR SAGE MONEY

Can't Get \$500,000 and May
Forfeit Entire Bequest.

The American Bible Society lost yesterday its fight over \$500,000 of Mrs. Russell Sage's estate, and was placed in a position to lose its entire bequest of approximately \$500,000.

Lois J. Tompkins, as referee, reported to the Surrogate's Court his finding that the executors of Mrs. Sage's will were right in considering that \$500,000 which Mrs. Sage paid the society during her lifetime was an "advance" on what she intended eventually to leave it.

She made the "advance" in March, 20th, after the society raised a similar sum through contributions from 9,587 individuals, 3,880 churches and 422 auxiliary Bible societies. In pursuance of a clause in the will of Mrs. Sage's will, which stated explicitly that she expected to anticipate during her life some of the legacies to educational, religious and charitable institutions, the executors considered the \$500,000 was an advance, but the society started a contest.

In a brief by the executors' attorneys, accompanying the referee's report, attention is called to clauses in Mrs. Sage's will and codicil, which specify that legatees who interpose objections shall be barred from participation in the estate. The executors hold the Bible Society has put itself in this category, and ask the Surrogate's Court to decide that the society has forfeited all rights to share in the residue. The society's share is estimated now at \$250,000, since the \$500,000 advance is to be deducted.

BRIAND AND VIVIANI IN FRENCH MISSION

Other Delegates Will Be Colonial Minister Sarraut and Ambassador Jusserand.

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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Oct. 13.

The membership of the French delegation to the Washington conference was completed to-day when at the conclusion of the Cabinet session Premier Briand announced that he would be accompanied by Rene Viviani, who will head the delegation when the Premier returns to France or in the event that the Premier fails to get the Chamber's permission to cross the Atlantic.

The other members of the delegation will be Albert Sarraut, Colonial Minister, and Ambassador Jusserand. Gen. Buat, Chief of the General Staff, and Admiral Lebon will be the army and navy representatives. The departure of the delegation has been tentatively fixed for October 23 from Havre on the S. S. Lafayette.

There developed serious opposition in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to the inclusion of Philippe Berthelot, Secretary-General of the French Foreign Ministry, as expert on foreign affairs in the delegation, inasmuch as he knows all the details of France's open and secret diplomacy during the last fifteen years, it was said he would be needed in Paris with M. Briand away, should any international questions arise.

Admiral Lebon will show what France has already accomplished as far as naval reduction is concerned, as recently outlined in despatches to THE NEW YORK HERALD, and Gen. Buat goes loaded with arguments as to why France requires military power unless her security is guaranteed by definite agreements with England and the United States for aid in the event of future aggression or bad faith on Germany in the execution of the Versailles treaty.

AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT IMPERILS EUROPE

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Paris, Oct. 13.

Austria's financial misery is now seen here as endangering the frontiers of the whole of Central Europe unless help is given immediately regardless of any action to be taken by Washington regarding the postponement of the foodstuffs lien. A leading editorial in the *Coblogramme* calls on the French Government to negotiate an immediate understanding with Great Britain, declaring: "What does it matter if Washington refuses to abandon the slightest portion of its credit? To-morrow may be too late and the hour is past for hesitation and deliberation. If France's aid is not tendered to the despairing people in Vienna Pan-Germanism will soon register another victory which will have incalculable consequences for us."

This newspaper's financial editor has just returned from a lengthy study of Central European affairs, and is convinced that only immediate credits on a large scale can prevent the upsetting of the equilibrium of small states with an extension of the separatist movement which will result in the certain union of Tyrol and southern Germany under a Bavarian monarchy.

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Girls' Merino Union Suits	3.20 to 4.00
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Boys' Cotton Union Suits	1.45 to 1.75
Boys' Merino Union Suits	3.20 to 3.75
Boys' Merino Shirts, Pants, Drawers .	1.10 to 2.20
Women's Cotton Union Suits85 1.10
Low Neck and Sleeveless	regular size extra size
Women's Merino Union Suits	2.80 3.20
Low Neck and Sleeveless	regular size extra size

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in Children's garments, or sleeveless models, knee or ankle length.

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